

UNIVERSITY MAN SHOT AND KILLED LABOR MEN SENTENCED TO PRISON

WEATHER—Fair to-night and Thursday.

FINAL RESULTS EDITION

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The World

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PRICE ONE CENT.

STUDENT MURDERED BY MAN WHO ASKED FOR HELEN GOULD

Van Dwight Sheldon Lived for Three Hours and Gave Contradictory Descriptions of Man Who Shot—Died While Trying to Tell Coroner.

Van Dwight Sheldon, an engineering student in the junior class at New York University, was shot to death at 9:15 o'clock this morning in the cellar of the home of Charles H. Snow, Dean of the School of the Arts and Sciences of the University, by a man who demanded to see Miss Helen Gould.

Miss Gould is a cousin of Mrs. Snow and she built the handsome home in which the Snows dwell. The house is one of a cluster of buildings at the edge of the college campus and Miss Gould was a visitor there yesterday afternoon and evening.

The student, who was twenty-four years old, and a son of D. D. Sheldon, of Loring place, which is a few blocks from the Snow house, was living with Dean Snow and helping him about the house.

The young man lived three hours after he was shot down by his mysterious assailant. When found his wrists and ankles were bound and there were evidences of a desperate struggle about the furnace in the cellar. Only a fragmentary, incoherent story of the tragedy could be drawn from the dying boy and he expired while struggling to make an ante mortem statement to Coroner McDonald in the Fordham Hospital.

Gave Contradictory Descriptions.

From those who sought to question the student two contradictory descriptions were obtained of the mysterious assailant, one describing him as a short, stocky, dark-skinned Italian and another making him a big, stalwart man of the same complexion. Which ever description fits the man made his escape in spite of searching parties of hundreds of students, mounted police and the reserves of the University Heights station.

Young Sheldon, from what he said in a few gasping sentences, went down in the cellar to shake the furnace. He had passed through the kitchen, where Annie Tapio, the cook of the household, was at work. Just as he approached the furnace a man stepped out and said:

"Asked for Helen Gould."

"Miss Helen Gould in this house?"

"No," replied the startled student.

"Is this her house?"

"No," repeated the young man, picking up the furnace shake for a weapon.

"You lie," cried the man, springing at the boy's throat.

Then began the struggle, which the dying young man sought in vain to describe. It was ended by a shot that penetrated the left side of the abdomen, passed through several organs and lodged in the spine.

The cook in the kitchen above heard the shot, but paid no attention to it, thinking it might be an explosion of coal in the furnace. A few moments passed, when she heard groans. She waited and then went down into the cellar.

She found young Sheldon stretched on the floor, his feet and arms bound with pieces of rope. He tried to raise himself and gasped out:

"I've been shot—a man—Miss Gould wanted money." Then he fell back in a faint.

The servant girl rushed upstairs and called to Mrs. Snow and Miss Mary Larkin, governess for the Snow children, that something terrible had happened to "Dwight."

Mrs. Snow held his head in her lap and was holding it there when the police arrived with Prof. Snow.

In the confusion and excitement that attended the discovery of the crime the slayer was allowed a wide margin of safety over the hunting parties that finally set out for him. Policemen with revolvers in hand searched every house and building on the campus, and great bands of students swarmed through the neighborhood, following Prof. Snow's offer of a reward for the finding of the murderer.

The revolver with which the young man was shot was found a few feet from him. It was of Iver & Johnson make, .22 calibre. Only one cartridge

GOMPERS TO JAIL WITH MITCHELL AND MORRISON

Court Finds Labor Federation Officials Guilty in Famous Contempt Case.

THEY ENTER APPEAL.

Terms Run From Twelve to Six Months—Decision a Blow to "Unfair List."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The famous contempt case of the Bucks Stove and Range Company against President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, was decided to-day by Justice Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, adversely to the Federation officials.

Gompers was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, Mitchell to nine months and Morrison to six months.

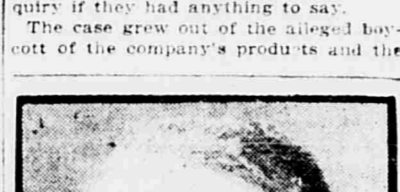
Appeal Made; Bail Granted.

Lawyer Ralston, who appeared in court for Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, immediately gave notice of appeal.

Pending this appeal to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia all three defendants were released on bail, the amount being fixed as follows: Gompers, \$5,000; Mitchell, \$4,000; and Morrison, \$3,000. A local surety company furnished the bonds.

Each of the defendants before sentence was passed upon them made statements in response to the usual inquiry if they had anything to say.

The case grew out of the alleged boycott of the company's products and the



F. A. BURNHAM, OF MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE, DIES BY GAS

Police Record Case as Suicide, Though Lawyer Asserts It Was Accident.

Frederick Augustus Burnham, former president of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company and the first of the life insurance officers to be indicted as a result of the Armstrong investigation, was found dead in bed to-day at his home, No. 66 East Seventy-eighth street, on the books of the East Sixty-seventh street station. The case is set down as one of suspected suicide.

Mr. Burnham, who was fifty-seven years old and a sufferer from a complication of diseases, died of gas poisoning. The fumes escaped from the open jets of a gas stove in a room adjoining his bedroom.

While he was practically assured that he would never be tried on the five indictments pending against him in the District Attorney's office, he was confronted by a civil suit which threatened to lay bare the whole scandalous history of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company and its predecessor, the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, under the joint management of himself, his brother, George Burnham Jr., and George D. Eldridge.

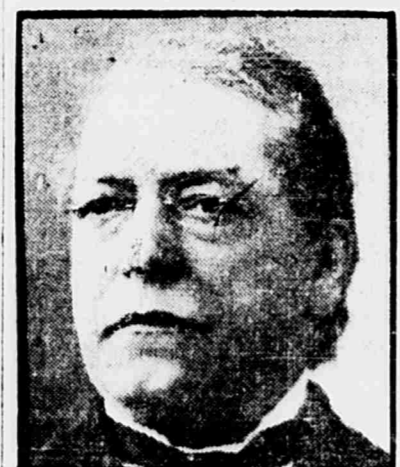
This suit was recently filed in the United States Circuit Court by William Hieburn Russell and Charles F. Furber, receivers of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, which was declared insolvent by Attorney-General Jackson on Feb. 14, 1905.

The bill of complaint in the suit brought by the receivers specified a number of alleged unlawful and fraudulent acts on the part of Frederick A. Burnham. An accounting was demanded for the sum of \$300,000, which, it is charged by the receivers, Burnham either wasted or misapplied to his own use.

Mr. McGovern, Mr. Burnham's lawyer, and Dr. Elmer A. Miller, the family physician, were summoned to the Burnham home to-day before the death of Mr. Burnham was reported to the coroner's office. After a consultation with the widow, Frederick A. Burnham, Jr., Lillian Burnham, a daughter, Mrs. William Baldwin, Mrs. Burnham's mother, and Wellington Hawkins, the butler, Mr. McGovern gave out this statement: "We have no doubt, as accidental. A thorough investigation will be made to establish anything that would indicate suicide."

"At 11 o'clock last night Mr. Burnham entered his wife's room to bid her good night and remarked how cold it was. He then retired to his own room, and in the bath room was a small gas heater which Mr. Burnham always kept lighted for a time before retiring. The heater was attached by a tube to a special gas jet on the wall of the bath room."

Mrs. Burnham woke up at 5 o'clock



SAML. GOMPERS, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

putting of that company on the unfair list, and the Federation's alleged violation of Judge Gould's recent mandamus has attracted wide attention.

Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison were cited for contempt, and in the phase of the case has been before the court for many months, the proceedings taking the form of a hearing of testimony before an examiner and many arguments.

Judge's Decision.

Justice Wright's decision was a scathing denunciation of the defendants. He recited the conditions attending the injunction and referred to the fact that for twenty-five years the Bucks plant had operated as a ten-hour shop and always had maintained an "open shop."

He also spoke of the numerical strength of the American Federation of Labor, with its 2,000,000 members, and of its repeated endorsement of the boycott of the Bucks Stove and Range Company, through the American Federationist, the Federation's official organ, speeches by the defendants, letters, circulars, etc.

The court referred to the use of the "We don't patronize" list and "unfair list" of the labor organization, and said that members of labor unions were forced and coerced into supporting it "whether individually willing or unwilling, approving or disapproving" by various methods. The court read extracts from numbers of resolutions of labor organizations bearing on the Bucks case as tending to show the methods of influencing members of unions, "and these methods" the court remarked, "seem to be known as persuasion."

"The customers of the stove company," the court said, "had been intimidated, browbeaten and coerced out of their business relations with their customers."

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

THE HUB CLOTHING CORNER,
227 AND 229 BROADWAY.
Cor. Barclay St., Opp. Post-Office.
Halt Price Men's Overcoats, Sale—\$25
\$10 Men's Overcoats, to-day, \$10.
\$15 Tailor-made overcoats, \$12.50. *

"HE OUGHT TO BE DEAD, I'D SHOOT HIM AGAIN!" CRIED HAINS, WHEN TOLD ANNIS STILL LIVED

N. Y. U. Student Who Was Shot, House Where Murder Occurred and Dean of College



VANDWIGHT SHELTON.



DEAN SNOW'S RESIDENCE.

WED AT PISTOL POINT, SO COURT ANNULS MARRIAGE

Sworn Testimony That Justice of the Peace in Westchester County Performed Ceremony While Revolver Was Held at Bridegroom's Head.

Under an interlocutory decree granted by Supreme Court Justice Keogh and filed in the Westchester County Clerk's Office at White Plains to-day, in favor of Marion A. Keene and against his wife, Sadie S. Nichols Keene, Mr. Keene is granted an annulment of their marriage because, as set forth, he was forced to wed at the point of a revolver.

In his testimony alleged that he was called to the house of William W. Wright, at Katonah, and that while

TWO WOMEN ATTACK SLAYER AS HE MAKES THREAT IN COURT

Giovanni Alberti, who is on trial in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, for the murder of Joseph Conso, at No. 128 October, was attacked as he was being led into the courtroom this afternoon, by the murdered man's wife and sister-in-law.

Both women were waiting near the door through which Alberti was to go. As he saw them he turned and said:

"Get out of my way! If you

bother me you'll get the same as Joe Conso."

At this both women lunged themselves on the slayer and bore him to the floor. They attacked him with teeth and nails, biting and scratching, until his face was torn in a dozen different places.

Three Deputy Sheriffs struggled vainly for ten minutes before they could drag the infuriated women off. No charge was made against them, and they were allowed to enter the courtroom when the trial was resumed.

Alberti's defence is that he shot and killed Conso in defending his wife.

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HARRY LEHR, AS NEPTUNE, DARED BOREAS AT SEA

In Purple Socks Strode Decks While Big Kaiser Was Tossed Like Chip.

The North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse docked to-day, twenty-four hours overdue, after a run that Capt. Polack says was a continuous performance of the dirtiest weather he had ever seen kicked up in the North Atlantic. Not in one day of the passage did the passengers on the Kaiser see the sun. They saw plenty of samples, though, of what the Atlantic can do when it tries.

The Kaiser ran into a gale as soon as she left Cherbourg breakwater. Giant head seas buffeted her and made her pitch and roll like an empty bottle about. Five days ago the wind and seas combined to fight back the big ship, and her engine were slowed down while oil bags were slung over her bow to flim over the mountainous combers and keep them from breaking a rare occurrence on a crack liner.

On Monday the blow moderated a bit and yesterday it began to snow, alternating this with rain squalls and furious gusts of wind. One of the big coil ventilators on the hurricane deck fetched loose while the Kaiser was plunging and groaning.

About the only passenger who had the hardihood to face the weather was Harry Lehr, in purple socks and low patent leather pumps he strode the deck like Neptune himself.

"Would Willingly Go Down to — and Get Him Out to Do It," Policeman Swears Writer Said on Day of Arrest

DEFENSE SCORES POINT THROUGH STATE WITNESS.

Elated When Darrin Introduces Letter Reflecting on Slain Man and the Wife of the Slayer—State to Close Case To-Morrow.

The sensation of the Thornton Hains trial at Flushing this afternoon was furnished by a policeman named Fallon, whose testimony tended to establish that Hains entertained a murderous feeling of bitterness toward Annis.

Fallon was in the station house at Flushing when Hains and Capt. Hains were brought in after the shooting at the yacht club. Thornton Hains asked leave to write a telegram, and started one to his father, Gen. Hains, reading: "Annis is dead. Come at—"

He was then told by Fallon that Annis was not dead, and replied, "The — ought to be dead!" Later in the evening of that day, Fallon swore, Thornton Hains, speaking of Annis, said:

"I'd willingly go down to hell and bring him back and shoot him over again."

As against this, the defense gained an advantage through the introduction, by the District Attorney, of a letter written by Thornton Hains to Julian Ripley, a magazine editor, previous to the Bay-side tragedy. It was the intention of Mr. Darrin to show, through this letter, that Thornton Hains had threatened Annis. But the letter contained no evidence of that nature, while it did contain the reading of it spread on the records—matter concerning the alleged intrigue between Annis and Mrs. Peter C. Hains of advantage to the defense which would have been barred.

Mr. Darrin succeeded in bringing out from his own witness what was most damaging to his own side, without bringing out anything that could do the slightest injury to the defense. Indeed, the lawyers for Hains were the more jubilant, not only because of the temporary advantage they had gained through the blunder of the other side, but principally because they now believe that Darrin handed to them on a silver platter, as it were, an opportunity to later introduce into the case all those details regarding Annis's alleged relations with Mrs. Hains which Justice Crane had hoped to keep out.

Darrin himself having shown the way, it is hard to see how the flood of scandal and intrigue—all of it, of course, helpful to the defense—can be excluded.

Missing Witness in Sweden.

Earlier in the day Herman H. Kimmel, a member of the Bay Side Yacht Club, testified that Hains admitted after the shooting that he held all at bay with his revolver, and Capt. Clark, negro sailing master of a yacht, emphasized the fact that several seconds elapsed between the first and second shots from Capt. Hains's magazine gun.

Policeman Becker, who arrested the Haines, identified a large leather revolver holster, which the State's attorneys say, will play an important part in the State's case. The holster was found strapped under the arm and on the shoulder of Capt. Hains. The holster is new, and Policeman Baker said:

"I know I am. If I had been in his place I would have done the same thing."

This ended the examination which, with the exception of the admission attributed to Thornton Hains, had been of little value.

After Policeman Baker took charge of Capt. Hains, the witness said, he asked the patrolman why he didn't take Thornton Hains, too, adding: "This man seems to me to be really guilty. He held off the others while his brother did the shooting. To this Kimmel said Thornton Hains replied:

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